Section I: Additional

Use section I for any additional comments or explanation you may wish to offer. Cross-reference to relevant earlier pages. See Note 15.

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#	Notes

(f) The letter **u** generally obeys the Magic E rule but additionally:

(i) it is almost invariably long (i.e. representing **/ju:/**)at the beginning of a word <unite>: exceptions: words beginning in <**un**> with a negative meaning (<uninspiring>) or in <**up**> (<upend>), or when preceding two consonants (<ugly>);

(ii) it is usually long when stressed and preceding another vowel, (eg <fuel>, <dual>);

(iii) it is usually long when unstressed following a vowel and consonant(s), eg <monument>, <natural>.

(g) the letter combinations **er, ir** and **ur** (short or long)

<u>Single syllable words</u>

(i) **ar** - a final e usually turns the sound from **ar** (as in bar) to that in <bare>, <stare>, <care> etc.;

(ii) **er** obeys the Magic E rule, eg mere, here;

(iii) **ir** obeys the Magic E rule eg dire, ire, mire, tire;

(iv) **or** -an added e does not generally affect the or sound: pore, snore; TSR usually drops the e as redundant (eg snor);

(v) **ur** - obeys the Magic E rule: cure, endure, lure etc.

<u>Double & Multi-Syllable words - syllable stressed</u>

(vi) **ar** - the syllable usually keeps its sound as in (i), (caring, staring etc). TSR respells when there might be confusion as to pronunciation between two similar words (eg <stairing> (looking at) and <staring> (featuring in));

(vii) **er** - the syllable keeps the sound in (ii) (<serious>);

(viii) **ir** -the syllable keeps the sound in (iii) (<firing>, <wiry>);

(ix) **or** - the syllable usually keeps its sound in (iv) (<boring>);

(x) **ur** - the syllable usually keeps its sound in (v) (fury, <jury>).

<u>Double & Multi-Syllable Words - syllable unstressed</u>

(xi)vowels are usually short or form a version of the schwa (eg arachnid, erase, restoration, tamper etc). EXCEPTIONS: direct, irenic, which TSR does not double.

Sub-Groups

These are groups of graphemes that do not correspond to TSR's normal rules, but can generally be relied on to represent only one vowel sound. These are additional to the graphemes listed at Tables A1 and A2 and the Rules in B3.

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